THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1118.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

By virtue of a decree of the Richmond Chancery Diſtrict Court, the commiſſioners, on the 13th day of July next, will expoſe to ſale, on the premiſes, that valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

IN Mecklenburg county, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Murray*, containing about 4,000 acres, which will be divided into Lots, to ſuit the purchaſers, previous to the day of ſale. The land will be ſold on a credit, which will be made known on the day of ſale. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold,

3 Valuable NEGROES.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to forward them immediately, to *Duncan Roſe*, (maſter commiſſioner) or to the ſubſcriber—poſt paid, if forwarded that way.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Surviving Executor.

June 9, 1803. 3t.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Pariſh, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary outhouſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MINOR, of Hanover county, having by deed conveyed in truſt to the ſubſcribers the whole of his eſtate, both real and perſonal, for purpoſes ſpecified in the deed, we hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid William Minor, to make payment to ſome one of us; and all having claims againſt the ſaid William Minor, to hand them in as ſoon as poſſible for final adjuſtment, as we are veſted with full and excluſive power to manage his affairs.

Lancelot Minor,
Richard Tompkins, } Truſtees.
John M. Herndon,

April 4, 1803. 4tp.

Preparations for the 4th July.

THE proprietor of the Hay-Market Gardens having provided himſelf with two excellent GREEN TURTLES, weighing 110 and 124 lbs.—Reſpectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and ſuch gentlemen in the country, who may wiſh to unite in that feſtival, that he is preparing for their reception, an elegant entertainment on that day as well as all other entertainments ſuitable to the occaſion, ſuch as an ILLUMINATION of THE GARDENS, FIRE WORKS, A BALL, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to patroniſe the undertaking will be pleaſed to leave their names at ſome one of the following places, viz. at the Eagle, the Bell, the Swan, and Mr. Lynch's tavern, in Richmond, and Mr. Brook's tavern in Manchester, where ſubſcription papers are open on the moſt moderate terms.

Hay Market, June 24th, 1803.

Just Received,
A conſignment of firſt Quality
IRISH LINEN.
S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

To RENT,
MY HOUSE and LOT,
PLEASANTLY ſituated on Shockoe Hill, and on the ſtreet leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

MEAL & HOMONY.

FRESH MEAL and HOMONY will conſtantly be kept for ſale at *Worsley & Comp's.* Grocery Store, at the following prices, viz:

MEAL—per buſhel of 50lbs. 3s. 6d.
HOMONY—ditto ditto 3s. 3d.

June 10, 1803. (1awOw)

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A few Pipes of
Cogniac Brandy,
Of the firſt Quality—Fourth Proof.
WM. WISEHAM.

June 20, 1803.

1300 Pieces of
NANKEENS
FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

From the Boſton Gazette of Thurſday laſt.

"The laſt accounts, direct from England, are to the 3d of May; theſe were received at New-York, by the Martin, Capt. Clark, who left Falmouth (Eng.) on the 5th of May.—They ſtate, that the buſineſs of negociation had not been brought to a concluſion; that warlike preparations were ſtill continued with undiminiſhed activity, and that the Stock, had conſiderably declined, from an expectation, that War would inevitably enſue.

"The tedious length of time which has been ſpent in the negociations, and the ſecret manner in which it has been conducted, almoſt ſtagger opinion, and put conjecture at defiance—"puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error, our underſtanding traces them in vain." In this uncertain ſtate of things, without a chart to direct us in our calculations, we are diffident of hazarding even a ſuggeſtion as to the final reſult; but as GUESSING *has become fashionable, and is extremely innocent, we guess, that War will be the ultimatum, and that immediately.*"

"*FROM LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.*

"Capt. Noble, who arrived here yeſterday, in 39 days from Liverpool, informs, that the expectation of an immediate war with France, was almoſt univerſal at that place, and that buſineſs was generally calculated on that belief."

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From the New-York Daily Advertiſer of Saturday laſt.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

By a letter lately from Mr. King, it appears that he has concluded not to leave England until his ſucceſſor ſhall have arrived in London.

By the Telegraphe, London papers are received to the 5th of May, but contain nothing more intereſting than we have already received by the way of Londonderry. The captain of the Telegraphe informs, that it was underſtood at Liverpool, on the 7th of May, that on that day Mr. King was to have his audience to take leave of the Court of St. James's, and that affairs were then in a ſtate of great uncertainty. This may be true, and ſtill Mr. King may chuſe to remain in London until the arrival of his ſucceſſor.—War alſo may have been reſolved on, though the fact was not known at Liverpool on the 7th May.

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From the New-York Gazette, ſame date.

The ſh. Telegraphe arrived here yeſterday from Liverpool, ſailed the 7th of May. From Capt. Woodam, and Mr. Okill, a paſſenger, we have received a regular file of the London Star, to 5th May, and Liverpool papers of the ſame date. They are not ſo late as the accounts before received. The Star of the 5th ſays, "Mr. King, the American Miniſter, had a private audience, and took leave of his Majeſty, previouſly to his leaving this country on Friday next [the 6th] for America." The troops deſtined for Louiſiana had been diſembarked at Helvoetſluys.

Private accounts from Paris ſtate, that a very conſiderable degree of reluctance and tardineſs to come to a final explanation is manifeſted by Bonaparte. No ſanguine hopes of a prompt and favourable iſſue were entertained by Lord Whitworth; and his Lordſhip was prepared to leave Paris in the courſe of a few hours. It was even ſaid that his departure was to have taken place on the morning of the 4th.

Intelligence from Peterſburgh notices conferences held there by the Ruſſian miniſtry, in concert with the ambaſſadors of the different powers. They were cauſed by the arrival of couriers from London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and the reſult of their deliberations, it was ſuppoſed, would prove favorable to the peace of Europe. The propoſal made to the Emperor Alexander by Great-Britain, that Malta ſhould be garriſoned by Ruſſian troops is confidently ſaid to have been rejected.

The greateſt diſcontent prevails throughout the Batavian Republic with reſpect to the imeprious conduct of the French Gens, quartered there and the exactions practiſed by ſome of them. At Breda, the French Commandant required from the Magiſtracy a large ſum as a contribution. On its being refuſed he placed ſoldiers in the houſe of the inhabitants, who were then glad to come forward, and each pay a certain quota to be liberated from the nuiſance and expence.—Outrages of a more ſerious nature have taken place at Helvoet, where a corps of French troops appeared, and the Commander intimating that his intention was to take charge of the fortreſs, the Dutch Commandant refuſed his admiſſion; on which he ſhewed a poſitive inſruction to do ſo from Bonaparte.

Flour at London, May 4th, 43 to 47 and plentiful.

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DEPOSIT RESTORED.

From New-Orleans.

MAY 18.—"The following was publiſhed yeſterday afternoon, two hours after the arrival of the expreſs forwarded from Waſhington the 19th ult. And I avail myſelf of the return of the expreſs, (who is now on the point of ſtarting) to tranſmit it to you."—

DON JUAN VENTURA MORALES, &c.

It is hereby made known that his moſt excellent Sir Don Pedro Ceballos, Secretary of ſtate, &c. has forwarded to me under date of the 1ſt March paſt, the following royal order:

"The King being informed of the edict that you have publiſhed, prohibiting the depoſit of the goods and effects of the citizens of the United States, in New-Orleans, granted to that nation by the 22d article of the treaty of 1795, his Majeſty has thought fit to order, that you permit the ſaid Depoſit in New-Orleans, without prejudice to what the two governments may agree upon between themſelves, reſpecting the conſtruction to be given to the ſaid treaty in what relates to changing the eſtabliſhment of New-Orleans, for another on the borders of the Miſſiſippi, in order that the depoſiting of the merchandize and effects of the United States, be fulfilled—which I communicate to you by royal order, for its moſt punctual performance on your part."

And whereas the edict of the 6th October laſt, paſt, which prhibited the introduction and depoſiting of the Merchandize and effects of the citizens of the United States, until the Intendancy ſhould receive expreſs orders from the King, to authoriſe its continuance, is hereby become null and void, and without force.

I have thought proper to order this to be affixed in the cuſtomary places, for the information of the public and the offices; to which will be tranſmitted copies of the ſovereign reſolution, to the intent of allowing the depoſit in the ſame manner, and with like formalities, as were formerly obſerved.

Given at N. Orleans, the 17th May, 1803, under my hand, and countерſigned by the notary of royal finance.

(Signed)
Juan Ventura Morales.

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From the Natchez Herald, May 27.

[OFFICIAL]

His Excellency, Manuel de Salcedo, Governor General of Louiſiana, has addreſſed to Gov. Claiborne a letter, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Moſt Excellent Sir,

As the ſmalleſt circumſtance reſpecting this important ſubject is ſo intereſting to the general ſatisfaction and tranquility of our reſpective governments, I take the particular pleaſure in communicating to your excellency, that yeſterday at twelve o'clock, one hour, after the arrival of the courier the depoſit for American merchandize and effects, was reſtored, and put on the footing it formerly ſtood.

God preſerve your Excellency many years.

MANUEL DE SALCEDO.

New-Orleans, May 18, 1803.

His Excellency W. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Miſſiſippi Territory.

—

NEW-YORK, June 21.

We have accounts from Guadaloupe, by captain Hefferon of the brig Rambler to the 5th of the preſent month. At that time a report was in circulation, (brought by a veſſel from Dominique) that 15 ſail of the line and 5 frigates with troops had arrived at Barbadoes. A French frigate of 32 guns had ſailed a few days before from Guadaloupe on a cruiſe. Captain Scott, of the ſchooner Independence, now at Guadaloupe, was boarded to the windward of the iſland by a Britiſh ſhip of war, then cruizing on that ſtation. Two tranſports with troops had arrived at Baſſeterre. Buſineſs very dull; flour from 14 to 16 dollars per barrel; beef 12½; pork, no ſale; fiſh, low.

At Martinique and Baſſeterre, great quantities of military ſtores had been received, and active preparations were making for war. An expreſs lately reached Martinique from France with orders that all the line of battle ſhips ſtationed there ſhould be ſent home without delay.

The French troops in the Weſt India iſlands die in great numbers of the prevailing ſickneſs.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.
(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	36s to 45s Cash.
Wheat,	8s do.
Flour Fine,	24s do.
Do. Sup.	30s do.
Corn	12s do.
Hemp, Clean,	43l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6d do.
Bacon,	8d do.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—
—ENTERED—

Brig Iris, Hoys,	New-York.
Rover, Luce,	Boston.
Sch. Minerva, Lewis,	Norfolk
Rebecca, New,	Boston.
Wealthy, Lewis,	Philadelphia.
Republican, Russell,	Baltimore.
Sloop Dolphin, Crary,	New-York.
Maria, Kimmer,	City Point.
Grand Sachem, Bolles,	Norfolk.
Jackall, Smith,	do.

—CLEARED—

Sloop Two Brothers, Trip, West Point.

Duane is requested to let us know to what class of tories that democrat belongs, who caught a man with *stolen mahogany*, and suffered him to escape, because the thief, or alledged thief, had attached himself to the democratic party? Was not such a man equally guilty? Does he not virtually belong to that description of tories whom Ashe calls the banditti of Ireland? ORGAN OF THE PUBLIC WILL! stand forth! You must be a pretty organ indeed to suffer such an accusation to stand without contradiction or answer. To contradict it, you dare not—to answer it, you cannot, unless it be by a howl.

How fortunate is it for *somebody*, who knows in what quarter of the globe Calcutta is, that *somebody else*, who was once chief judge of Pennsylvania, does not now fill that office. The Organ of the Public Will would perhaps very speedily find himself among kindred souls, not many paces from the state-house yard.

We have frequently mentioned that there was a dispute between Governor M'Kean and Duane, editor of the Aurora. Or in other words, Duane sounded the democratic tocsin, because M'Kean would not agree to the passage of two laws in Pennsylvania, which in a very little time would have changed, not only the property, but the destiny of that state. The same subject has been mentioned in a very pertinent manner by the Chronicle Express. Duane, it seems, has attacked that paper as a literary critic. The reply has been victorious, and concludes as follows:

"Let us be permitted to tell Mr. Duane, that though he may write good electioneering squibs, and be very capable of penning ill-natured or scurrilous paragraphs, he may still be a man destitute of either taste or literature.

"While he confines himself to the grovelling subjects of vulgar abuse in which he excels, the world may attribute to him depravity of taste, but without discovering his deficiency of knowledge.

"Let him remember *Midas*, and keep the asses ears covered.

"And now for a little notice of the real cause of his thus venting his gall upon us:—which is, his not being permitted, unchecked, to domineer over the republicans of Pennsylvania, or to hector and menace the officers of administration.

"After we had long noticed with silent contempt the gross and slanderous abuse that was frequently thrown out against us, we at length had our attention excited by a most impudent attempt to menace the governor and leading republicans of a neighboring state with threats of denouncement if they did not according to direction.

"We perceived that an artful plan had been concerted, and that a paper of this city had been engaged to aid and abet in the plot. We were surprised to find that a man who had been fostered and cherished by the republican party; whose services had been rewarded beyond their merits, by the support which had been generally given to his paper, and by the governmental business in which he had been professionally employed—that such a man should have the vanity to consider himself the dispenser of life and death, and should endeavor to establish a despicable tyranny over the republican party.

"We were astonished to find that a regular system had been adopted, and that a couple of obscure and disreputable foreigners should audaciously expect, merely from having the direction of newspapers, that the republican party was to tremble at their nods, and that American citizens, nay the very officers of administration, should hold their characters and their stations during their will and pleasure.

"We thought it time to let these men know, that the republicans of these United States had not struggled hard to achieve a victory over their *federal* opponents for the purpose of placing themselves under their direction.

"Our country opens its arms to the inhabitants of all nations. The virtuous and industrious foreigner is welcome to our shores: his prosperity, his happiness shall be equally protected with our own. The blessings of our free and independent nation—of our truly republican government—blessings but little known among Europeans—he shall enjoy equally with ourselves.

"But let it not be supposed that the American people will tamely suffer turbulent and worthless foreigners to take the direction in their political affairs:—that they will tamely see their native citizens daily calumniated in the most unfeeling and shameful manner; and the officers of the administration threatened with denouncement and with a deprivation of the public confidence; that they will see these menaces daringly carried into execution, by unprincipled men, who are endeavoring to destroy the tranquility of a country, which is extending to them the same comforts it furnishes to its own citizens.

"While we know the value of virtuous and worthy men, and prize them equally, on whatever region of the earth they may have derived their existence—without enquiring whether they are of foreign or domestic origin—still we know how to regard officious and intrusive strangers, who are endeavoring to introduce the vices of other countries into this nation, and who are forming combinations to build themselves up by destroying the tranquility, and debasing the character of the American people."

☞ The Aurora is respectfully requested to publish the letter of Mr. Gabriel Jones to the editor of the Virginia Gazette on the subject of the honest payment of debts. Should the editor chuse not to do this, he is advised to deny the truth of the statements, or swear that there is no such man as Gabriel Jones, or at least that he is an *old tory*; or at any rate, to say *something* about it—for the friends of Mr. Jefferson are becoming very sore upon this point, and complain bitterly that they have been furnished with no contradiction nor palliation.—Do Mr. *Pole-man*, give them one of your roundest and best *lies*, or they will soon be driven to desperation. (U. S. Gaz.)

A gentleman who visited the different Springs in August 1800, was curious in examining the temperature of the various waters, above the Blue-Ridge, which were as follow:

By F's. Thermometer.		*Degrees.*
Hot Springs,	1st Bath,	106½
	2d do.	103½
	3d do.	102
	4th do.	96
Warm Springs,		98
Sweet do.		96½
Drinking do.		52
Sulphur do.		73
Red do.		73
Sweet do.	near the Mill,	73

We mentioned, some weeks since, the probability that every county in this state [New-York] except *two*, would send democrats to the assembly. We have since learnt that the opinion was erroneous; as two or three other counties have, unexpectedly, elected federalists. Notwithstanding this, there will be a "sweeping majority" of democrats in the house; and, if one tenth part of their promises are true, the people will be wholly released from taxes next year.—We have not yet been informed whether any of the "friends of the people," who have lately obtained office, have offered their services *cheaper* than the "proud, extravagant, aristocratical federalists," who formerly held them. This intelligence, however, is expected anon, and when it arrives, we shall promptly lay it before our readers. (*Balance.*)

A merchant in this city has received a letter from his correspondent at Cape Francois, per the brig Hound, under date of the 5th instant, from which the following is an extract:

"This day the price of flour is thirty dollars a barrel. We have not six days supply in the place. Every other article of provision is plentiful. We hope in a few days to be supplied with a large quantity of coffee from the brigands, as it is currently reported an arrangement for that purpose has been made with them. On the first Messidor (June 19) the duties on all vessels will be as in 1789, viz. In French vessels, imports free, exports 15 francs per thousand weight on coffee. American vessels pay little or no duty with provisions; but dry goods are prohibited. We have been fifteen days without an arrival from America.

(*Com. Adv.*)

A French paper gives an account of the laws by which all frauds in money have been punished. From the article we have abstracted the following penalties. The Emperors Valentinian, Theodosius, and Arcadius, punished all persons detected in counterfeiting the public money, as guilty of treason. The law of Brittany was for the same crime to be burnt and hanged. Another law required that they should be drawn by horses, burnt and hanged. Many of the French laws punished them as common robbers. Francis the first extended the severest penalties to the clippers of the common money. And so did Henry II. making no difference between counterfeiting and clipping. Charles IX. extended it to any base mixture or any alteration in the money. These ordinances were all confirmed in 1675. To give every sanction of religion, the Bulls of Pope Clement V. in 1308, obtained by Philip the Fair;—of Pope John XII. in 1380, obtained by Charles the Fair; of Clement VI. in 1349, by Philip de Valois; of Gregory VIII. in 1583, by Henry III. were obtained. All these Popes have fulminated their excommunicaitons against all persons who counterfeit, debase or clip the public monies, or assist knowingly in circulating a fraudulent currency.

The mildness of our criminal code has not preserved such penalties. But when we consider how much depends upon the circulating medium, whatever name or form it bears, no vigilance should be wanting to render every fraudulent practice of this nature, in the highest degree, dangerous to the hopes, to the liberty, if not to the life of the offender."

(*Salem Reg.*)

ANECDOTE.—After Stephen Thompson Mason of famous memory, the man who, when the Senate were considering a treaty *under the conjunction of secrecy*, sent a copy of it to the printer of the Aurora—after this Mason, a Virginian Senator, had made his speech on the subject of the judiciary law which was repealed in the first session of Jefferson's first Congress, some of the demos of Richmond thought it entitled him to the government of the antient dominion, (Mr. Monroe's constitutional term was about to expire) and wrote to know of him if he would accept it. He had the goodness to say *he would*. Shortly afterwards there came out the speech of farmer *Giles*, as he calls himself—or citizen Giles, as Genet and Fauchet used to call him—*better still*, said the democrats.—Mason deserves well of the republic—but Giles deserves better. They immediately determined farmer Giles (or citizen Giles) should be Governor, and Mason re-elected Senator—accordingly they wrote to *the General* that he could not possibly be spared from the Senate—to the *Farmer* and *Citizen* that he should be Governor if he would serve them—This good creature kindly said if *they* willed it so, he would serve. Giles who regarded his district as an English lord does his borough, wrote to the President that *as he was to be Governor*, Eppes (Jefferson's son-in-law) might have his seat in Congress. So it was settled and "Squire Eppes wrote an electioneering address, telling the electors Giles would not serve again, and that *he* was the man for their votes—that if elected he would change the constitution—that the senate should be new organized—that Virginia should have her due weight: &c. &c. &c. Thus were things ordered by the President of the United States and *the would be* Governor of Virginia—but the people (an unruly set!) had the presumption to think for themselves. They said they were not satisfied with the nomination made at Richmond by a few violent and a few young men; and they nominated Mr. Page. Now there was the devil to pay among the demos, but what was worse than the devil himself; the people *dared* to assign reasons—they said Page was a moderate man—to talk to "*les enrages*" of electing "*un modere*" was adding insult to injury. In this quandary the president was resorted to. He promised relief—immediately dismissed the collector of Petersburg, Col. Heth, an officer in the revolutionary war, and offered this place (*with the homage of respect*) to Mr. Page. He (Mr. Page) saw through the contrivance, was determined not to be the dupe of it, and declined. Thus the great talents for management of "the greatest man in the world" (as they *swear* he is in Virginia) were checkmated.—The legislature met, a caucus was held to settle this all important affair. The particular friends of the greatest man in the world, those of Squire Eppes, and those of Farmer Giles, nominated *W. B. Giles*; others named *P. Page*; between them the demos divided, the federalists joined the supporters of Mr. Page, because they considered him a sensible, honest and honourable man, and Mr. Page was elected, to the great mortification of many, and to the very great mortification of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, President of the American Philosophical Society, corresponding and honorably member of the Society of French Philosophers, established during the mob government at Paris, inventor of a Whirligig Chair, of a Dry Dock, Doctor of Laws, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

[*Char. Courier.*]

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

The warmth of the following Address of Dr. Baker discovers the zeal of a genuine American, and the solicitude of a father. He descries at a distance the gathering storm, which has deluded Europe with blood, and like a faithful centinel warns the inhabitants of its approach. In the day of trial we must depend upon the exertions of every true patriot, whatever may be his political sentiments now; let us not therefore neglect the warning voice of any man, who is sincere and anxious for the welfare and happiness of his country. The time is fast approaching, when actions, not professions, will be the test of character, when delusion can no longer wear the garb of republicanism.—Each day the scales of error are dropping from the eyes of Americans, and the dangerous tendency of those measures which they have lately advocated with such ardent zeal, begin to be developed; and the motives and characters of their authors must soon be discovered. The honest democrat is surprised to find the man, on whom he had placed such reliance, pursuing a course so diametrically opposite to his professions. Is it possible that the man whose republicanism and philanthrophy has been so much extolled, can be guilty of intolerence and persecution? Can he, whose virtues have been frequently the theme of eulogium, become the patron of an infidel and the supporter of Deism?—Can he contribute to destroy the brightest hopes of man, and rob the poor and distressed of their only consolation? Can the real friend of his country cherish in his bosom the reviler of Washington? We find these reflections making a deep impression on the minds of the admirers of Mr. Jefferson; principally upon those who have been deluded, who have taken council rather from an animated enthusiasm in favour of liberty, than from the dictates of sober judgement. Warmly attached to the principles which gave birth to our revolution, it was but to set up the cry of "toryism and monarchists," and you enlisted their prejudices; and the sweet sounds of "republicanism and love of the people" lured their affections. An animosity was created in the one case, and friendship generated in the other; not because the charges against the former were true, or the professions of the latter sincere—They were the watch-words by which they used to rally their passions, by which they roused to opposition, or conciliated esteem. Artful demagogues took advantage of this zeal, and directed it to their own aggrandizement. When the passions are once enlisted, it is in vain to oppose to them the voice of reason. They must be suffered to spend their force, and to depend upon the hour of calm reflection to make atonement for their errors. This hour is fast approaching. Men are waking as from a dream, and are surprised to discover the evil tendency of those measures which they have hitherto advocated, the dangerous ambition and tyrannical conduct of those whom they have hitherto supported with such enthusiastic ardor. There is but one more step to a correct decision—These reflections have arisen from observing the frequent objections which are made both in public and private against the present rulers by their friends. We have seen them stated with great force and elegance in the public recantations which have been made, and in the objections which have been openly urged by those who still adhere to the democratic party. Mr. Davis has pointed out the danger arising from the aspiring ambition and predominating influence of one or two large states: yet he is opposed to the only men who are capable of curbing the one and counteracting the other. Dr. Baker reprobates with proper indignation the principles and conduct of Paine, whilst he advocates the cause of those men who support and encourage him. Great allowance should no doubt be made for the pride of opinion, and the force of long habit and rooted friendship. But these glaring inconsistencies should lead them to reflect; to trace the origin of their principles, and the foundation of their present attachment. There is a "fund of good sense in this country," which wants but to be called into action, and delusion will vanish. If the people will but look back to the arts which have been practised upon them, to gain their approbation and support, if they will but compare the professions which were lavishly made, the principles which were solemnly advocated, with the practices which have since been pursued, they cannot long remain the dupes of pretended friends and hollow patriots. What can be more reasonable than to call on the people to think and act for themselves? What more rational than to ask them to lay aside their predijudices, and to judge of measures without reference to names or authorities? Is it right to encourage vice and infidelity, to become ungrateful, and to traduce the character of Washington, because such conduct is sanctioned by Mr. Jefferson? Is an opposition to the laws, or a disregard of the public interest justifiable, because the example has been set by Gallatin. Is it proper that one state should govern the union, because the President and Secretary are from that state? Is this a sufficient excuse for permitting such a man as John Randolph to govern the whole legislative body? On what other principle shall we account for an American Congress being led by the nose by so *contemptible* an imitation of man, or awed into fear and silence by his pettish freaks and fretful irrations? Representing a few thousand slaves does not give the privilege of bringing into the house of representatives the absolute command and capricious whims of a master. We can only then account for it from the dangerous devotion to the will of one state, to the absolute sway which she possesses in our councils. We are far from intending any particular reflections against the state of Virginia.—She possesses many citizens of exalted talents, of pure and correct principles, and warmly attached to the Constitution of the United States. It is therefore more blamable in her to be the sertile roots of such men as Giles and Randolph. It would be disgraceful for the United States to be ruled by one state, however superior to the others in numbers and talents. But it is doubly so to be governed by men whose talents are contemptible, not only when compared to those in the United States, but even in comparison with those of their own state.

FOR THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

To Mr. Samuel H. Smith, Editor of the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

Born within the territory of the United States,—Educated under the benign influence of christian revelation, and happy in a society where the actions of men are tested only by the morality of Gospel dispensation, I have reached my fifty fourth year before I found a man living in this country, daring enough publicly to question the Divinity of the one, or the superior excellency of the other. It has remained for the wretched Paine, to be this monument of Apostacy; and for you, Sir, our republican printer, to give publicity to his principles. I do not mean to enter into a disquisition upon religion! Christianity stands upon pillars of Adamant; and has flourished "in immortal youth unhurt amidst the war of" infidels, the wrecks of virtue, and the crush of nations—and Bishop Watson has "dissolved into thin air the baseless fabric" of your Paine's "Age of Reason," though culled from the choicest sweets of infuriated disorganizers. Nor will I arraign your motives for thus obtruding upon your readers such offensive writings. I will leave these locked up in your own bosom, a source of pain or pleasure for your hours of serious reflection. But whilst your patrons among the native Americans will wave this enquiry, they cannot forget the melancholy consequences in other countries which have succeeded such beginnings! Sir, we are not distrustful—but we will be vigilant—we will not be insulted—we will rally around the republican standard, but we will not pass the Rubicon. We will never desert the genuine republican principles of seventy six; but we will arrest at the Threshold the blasphemous monster, which has deluged the old world with the blood of man, even though he assails us under the dignified shield of a Governmental Editor.

The Republicanism of Americans is the happy medium in the political world, between the iron hand of Monarchy and the licentiousness of unrestrained Democracy. Like the meridian on our globe, it has also its Tropics—Cancer and Capricorn are the confines of one—religion and virtue the limits of the other. Upon these pillars we have built the Constitution—upon this ground we find "the point of temperate liberty"—from this post we vanquished high-toned Federalism; from the same strong hold we will crush infidelity. The glittering trappings of royalty approached us under the garb of Federalism—the insidious profanity of fugitives from justice, now assails under a mask of Republicanism—The collision of these *important principles* artfully wielded too by *imported*

champions, has unfortunately excited a party spirit among our people! They have each inflamed the minds of their followers, and seize a moment of zealous support to enlist them into measures of destruction. But it will be found that the great mass of our native citizens, whether Federal or Republican, alike abhors the doctrine of both. The honest federalist and the honest republican are nearly allied. They will always be found in the same ranks upon the appearance of a common enemy. They will unite at our political meridian where the constitution, religion and virtue have fixed their empire—from these sources they will derive their happiness. They will learn to forgive errors proceeding from good intention, and form a column of experienced strength, which intrigue can never more annoy.

Seriously impressed with the truth of these observations we are at a loss to conceive from what policy, what strange infatuation, a man of your understanding should publish the hateful writings of Paine. The friends to the administration "in all assaults of their enemies" have resorted to your columns as an emblem of our moderation—as an evidence of official transaction—and as a fountain of pure principles. How is it then you now wrest from us these resources? why have you wrought into daggers our shields of defence, and left them to be grasped by the hands of our adversaries? The highwayman may urge for his justification the sufferings of a sick wife and starving children—and the cruelties of the savage are extenuated by the customs of his ancestors—but you, Sir, exhibit to the world a phenomenon in the catalogue of crimes which can admit of no plea. Excuse the effusions of an elderly man, who has children and grand children, whom he tenderly loves; you cruelly endeavor to blight my blossoms with the poison of Deism; you would float the glassy pellicles of aged eye with tears of misery! I had taught my progeny to be grateful to General Washington for his services recorded in the hearts of his countrymen, and stamped upon the page of faithful history—you published an appendix by Paine, calculated to tarnish his glory and sully paternal influence. But his fame will live throughout future ages, while there cannot be found even one to chant a requiem for his fallen enemies. I had engrafted on their tender minds the unerring principles of a Christ. You published Paine's letter to Samuel Adams, denying the obligation of his Holy Laws. I had implanted in their innocent bosoms a firm belief that our republicanism was founded upon religion and virtue. You have published Paine's seventh letter, where it is marshalled in an opposite extreme. I have always impressed them with the morality derived from christianity only. In the same letter religion and morality are arranged as avowed enemies—what then, in the name of Heaven, I ask, can be the policy of thus blasting the budding virue of our offspring with the poisonous shafts of infidels? Why now are your publications brought in evidence against republicanism by our adversaries at the bar of public justice? In vain can I look for your apology in the liberty of the press, because you waved the publication of my letter to Mr. Hoxton, disclaiming Paine—and you availed yourself of it in publishing Paine's attack upon the memory of Washington. In vain do I resort to the toleration of religious opinion—for the same toleration which protects infidels must surely defend a christian—and as we had left Paine in the quiet enjoyment of his creed; from no power under Heaven, by no rule of justice can he rightfully thus disturb the peace of others—No Sir, the reflecting mind is left to wander through all the dark and dreary mazes of doubt and apprehension—not even charity with its downy bosom can lull into rest its sad forebodings?

WM. BAKER.

Maryland, P. George's county, June 14, 1803.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

"*Thomas T. Davis.*"—The Hon. Mr. Davis of Kentucky was surpassed by none in the zeal with which he supported Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency, or the fervor with which he triumphed in the downfal of the former administration. When that event was ascertained, transported by success even to a forgetfulness of the generosity which has on several occasions illumined his political conduct, Mr. Davis at that low ebb of our fortune tauntingly and exultingly boasted on the floor of Congress that—"The sun of Federalism was set forever." Such a reproach at such a time has perhaps been considered by a great portion of federalists as the most unmanly "cut of all,"—and as indicative of the most bitter and inveterate malevolence. But in minds of Mr. Davis's eccentric and impassioned cast, there is always much more of heat than implacability; nor do his resentments, however open and violent, seem to endure like the sly, relentless, persecuting spirit of the hypocritical pretender to moderation and the whining philosophic canter of harmony and benevolence. Accordingly as soon as the first glow of victory had passed over Mr. Davis appeared *by deed* to be more inclined than any of his party to forgiveness and conciliation towards the "sect" which he had seemed *by word* to "hate with a good hatred," exceeding that of all his brethern and unquenchable either by time or circumstances. When at the last session a clan of foreign miscreants, at once the disgrace & the poison of Pennsylvania, dared with their rude howl to pour into the ears of the National Legislature the most indecent libel on its Federal predecessors, Mr. Davis was the first man on the democratic side to sink the animosity of faction in a superior sense of the indignity and insult thus offered the country by an imported rabble. He was at once for rejecting their petition with a propriety firm and becoming, though it possessed no charms for the servile yet insolent nature of that splashing incongruous shallowpated braggart Sam Smith of Baltimore. Besides this, Mr. Davis has repeatedly displayed an independence of character, which disdains to give up the public weal to a mean compliance with all the ridiculous projects and the wavering and time-serving policy of his friends in power. In particular, representing the people of Kentucky, he could not conscientiously join in with the tame course the administration has pursued with regard to the affair of New-Orleans, and he united with the federalists in insisting on a vigorous assertion of the rights and interest of our western countrymen. His sarcasm on Randolph's sickly resolution,—"*a little bit of paper about so big*"—is well known: and altogether he had begun to render himself a very troublesome object to the President's ministers, unable to manage and yet afraid to affront him. To be rid of the uneasiness, a common expedient was resorted to, and Mr Davis was removed, and with him the disquietude he created at Washington by promotion to the office of a Judge of the Indiana Territory. Considering Mr. Davis's consequence in the back country, and the influence he might have in changing its politics, the Court have deemed it highly important to keep him in a good humour, and on his acceptance of the appointment they heartily rejoiced in having found out a mode to lay the Dragon.—But alas! their security seems even yet doubtful. Mr. Davis has lately written a letter (dated Mercer County, May 15, 1803) to his "Friends and fellow-citizens," in which he undertakes "to give some account of the proceedings of the last Congress." This letter, as might be expected from an old opponent, contains some harsh reflections on the federal party; but it also contains, what was probably not now expected from Mr. Davis by the democrats, some keen and [illegible] animadversions on the present administration. Mr. Davis disclaims "*the office of censure*,"—he tells his constituents, that "Most of the proceedings on this subject (the shutting of the Port of New-Orleans) was transacted with closed doors; and although I am not permitted to disclose what did pass in our secret things, I am at liberty to tell what did not pass"—"He did not believe that this was the (unauthorised) act of the Intendant and not the act of the Spanish Court, and was therefore of opinion that it was the policy of the United States to order her troops to take possession of the Island of New-Orleans." After assigning five good reasons for this, notwithstanding the president has himself declared that the "occlusion" of the Port was the unauthorised act of the Intendant, Mr. Davis adds without scruple—"I do not believe that our government considered the shutting of the Port, the unauthorised act of the Intendant. If they did, why send a minister? In fine, if it was unauthorised, could not the Court of Spain long since have opened the Port? I ask the candid mind to answer the question."

"Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree."

We declare to Mr. Davis upon honour, that we cannot see how the ministerialists will "answer the question" satisfactorily: But we advise him to take care, how he questions as he has done very directly even the veracity of Mammoth himself. Again, Mr. Davis "has no fear but Mr. Munroe will return with an acknowledgment of our right to the Port of New-Orleans; "*but who can tell how long it may be before the right may be again invaded?*"—Here too we think the ministerialists are *stumped*, for we really do not suppose, that, even after they have squandered away every cent of the *secret two millions of dollars*, they will have any lien upon Buonaparte to prevent him from shutting the Port of New-Orleans again the first convenient moment he happens to take it into his head. We therefore conceive Mr. Davis was right in being "*not favorable to sending an Envoy*;" and his suspicion is also well founded, that the democrats were "*insincere*" in their "*proposition on the subject of the Port*," merely "*laboring by feint shews to quiet the minds of the western people.*" Of the sincerity of the Federalists on that occasion, and of their genuine patriotism, we apprehend, however, that Mr. D. has had the best proof before him: For after they were overruled in the spirited resolutions of Mr. Ross, instead of indulging the petulance of disappointment, the Federalists heartily concurred in all propositions from "the other side of the house," that looked like a disposition to repair and maintain the national right, violated at New-Orleans. They first did their duty by trying to get the strongest and best measures adopted for that purpose; the democrats, utterly unable themselves to conduct the Government, and yet mortally averse to letting the Federal side have the credit of teaching them, rejected those measures, and followed a plan of their own in Breckenridge's resolutions;—These resolutions were quite weak and insufficient, but as the Federalists could not bring the majority to enter into any better, rather than nothing should be done, and our western fellow citizens be entirely neglected, the Federalists with manly virtue voted for the resolutions, not as being the best in themselves, but as the best which could be obtained in the present temper of democratic politics. The sacrifice of "the pride of opinion" here made will be more appreciated, when we recollect how very superior were the resolutions of Messrs. Griswold and Ross to those of Randolph and Breckenridge—In favor of the former there is the opinion of Mr. Davis himself which, he says, is [illegible] *repel by force every incroachment on [illegible] national rights*;"—Why this opinion has not been followed, why a system of energy has not been preferred to the soft rhapsodies of "*sensibility*," Mr. Davis thus proceeds to explain;—"Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson the leading republican members have pledged themselves to pay the national debt in seventeen years, after repealing the taxes: *Any step* therefore that will break in on this arrangement will be opposed by the leading republicans, *because the wisdom of the President, and the accuracy of the Secretary of the Treasury, is at stake. Every step therefore that tends to assimilate the administration of Mr. Jefferson to that of Mr. Adams*, WHETHER IT BE NECESSARY OR NOT, *will be opposed by the present majority.*"—This explanation, which is deemed exactly the right one, lets us at once into the deceitful, the selfish and perverse views of the democrats, who would oppose every the most proper and necessary step for the welfare and protection of the country, solely because it had been advised or perhaps once practised by the Federalists, and because it might break in on their own short sighted and delusive arrangements. In this way it is that, with respect to New Orleans, they have only produced, to use Mr. Davis's words, "*a pompous nullity*" and "*have let the golden opportunity pass by without reaping the benefits it offered us*"—Mr. Davis's neighbours should look to this, and then determine who are their friends. After complaining further, that Congress would not "suspend the collection of taxes due the United States in the western country until the port was restored, although a similar indulgence had but a few days before been granted to the merchants at Portsmouth," and after communicating a variety of other intelligence, Mr. Davis thus concludes—"I wish to see independent men elected to the next Congress—men who, *regardless of the charge of Federalism will firmly contend for the rights of the western people. I wish to see those men elected members, who will view with becoming jealousy the growing influence of the great state of New-York and Virginia, in the councils of the nation.*"—In this wish every true lover of the Union will fervently accord, and it is devoutly to be hoped that, as far as he can be instrumental to carrying it into effect, Mr. Davis's exertions will be duly employed. At the same time he must understand, that henceforth he is to expect no consideration from Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet; expect what results from an apprehension of his power to do them harm; nor will the sprinkling of praise, with which Mr. Davis has seasoned his strictures, procure him the least grace from the administration, whenever a safe opportunity for revenge is offered. Such obsequious and complete acquiescence does the ruling party require from its subjects, that it may be questioned whether one of its own members, who assumes the privilege of thinking for himself and occasionally dissenting, does not draw down on him even more of its dislike and fury than the most obnoxious Federalist. The cause is plain:—Because Democracy, being reared entirely by fraud and violence, is well aware that, if reason is once permitted to act among its followers, the consequence would soon be a general disaffection and dismemberment of its empire. Any thing therefore which falls short of a perfect devotion to its will, will neither be accepted nor pardoned. And Mr. Davis may assure himself, that his name would already be entered on the black roll of proscription, did not its great keepers judge it prudent to undermine his popularity before they pronounce his fate. They bring not their victim to his doom, until they have insidiously twined round his limbs the cords of prejudice and odium, and profusely decked his head with the garlands of detraction. If he would have these hints confirmed, let him but observe the manner in which his letter has been introduced in the president's official print, the National Intelligencer of the 13th inst. It is there remarked by way of preface, that Judge Davis's "*independence*" may be "an entire irresponsibility of a public functionary to all practicable control," that he "had not so much at heart the good of his country as his own personal views," and it is "questioned whether the Judge would have been so polite, had his political existence remained in the hands of the people." If this is not sufficiently insulting, Mr. Davis may readily imagine, that much more would have been said, had not Smith and his master dreaded the effects of too great a provocation from them. They were besides in hopes that, as Mr. Davis had not been altogether sparing of his censure on the federalists, the papers in the service of their cause might therefore be so injudicious as to treat him with contumely and reproach, instead of availing themselves of his disinterested testimony against certain conduct of their adversaries, and applying the reasonable sentiment and temperate observations in his letter to their own behoof and support. "If," reasoned Smith with himself, "I can only irritate the federal editors to abuse Judge Davis, there will not be so much necessity for abusing him myself, nor will there then be any danger from his difference with us, for he will be at once disgusted so much with the other side as to prevent him from departing further from ours, or else between two fires he will be pounded into utter insignificance." Pregnant with this notion, and affecting a great deal of mildness, as, if quite carelessly or as it were by accident, Smith observes—"I do believe that in the elevated idea he seems to cherish of his own importance, he (Judge Davis) thought he could at one blow inflict a mortal wound upon *both* republicanism and *federalism*, and all their feeble supporters, and stand himself the mighty Atlas of the Western world." Dear—precious! Now, to be sure, what a knowing baggage, what a cunning little vixen, this Smith must be! "*Both* republicanism and *federalism*" ah? Mr. Intelligencer! that is (isn't it?) as much as to say, "come now, federalists, let us make this a common quarrel, and all join on both sides to beat down this Mr. Davis, who is giving such a hard *blow* to our side, and hard *words* to yours too."—In answer to this invitation, we would account for not accepting it by suggesting,—that as the federalists have never been favorites of Mr. Davis, they could not expect his applause at this time of day, and are not therefore so very impatient under his rebuke as to affront him unnecessarily, when, (with whatever motive) he is in effect serving their purpose by exposing the malconduct of his late democratic associates;—that we are so little accustomed to having "federalism," as it is in the Intelligencer, placed amicably side by side with "republicanism," that we know not how to support the honor;—or rather that with "republicanism" in Smith's sense of it, being that bastard species whose proper name is *democracy*, we trust that "federalism" will ever disdain any thing like a coalition; and above all, we must tell Miss Smith, that, when from the aspect of a spiteful shrew she has all along exhibited, for a special purpose she thinks suddenly changes into an indulgent look of fellow-feeling and a beck of common interest, we must naturally suspect treachery or selfishness, and reject her lure with scorn and distrust.

——*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

NEW-YORK, June 20.

Affairs at St. Kitts present a very hostile appearance, and indicate the actual commencement of war. Letters of a late date, received in town from Guadaloupe and St. Martins, announce that the commanders of the British frigates have received orders from their government to capture all French vessels; and that several are cruising to the windward of Guadaloupe and Martinique expressly for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, April 21.

"By undoubted information from the north side of the Island, markets are supplied with every kind of provisions for above a year, and salted provision can be purchased for ten per cent. less than I gave for my cargo at New-York. The droggers are running into all the out-ports from Kingston, and selling at any price, at a credit of six months, to prevent the provisions spoiling in store. The crops of sugar are less than they have been for a number of years: the rum crops, of course, must fail in proportion. It has rained incessantly since the 11th instant, in consequence of which it begins to be sickly."

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

The New-York papers by this day's Mail, furnish the following article

FROM GUADALOUPE.

"By Capt. Hefferson from Guadaloupe, we are informed that at that place markets were very dull, except flour, which was from 14 to 16 dolls. and beef from 12 50, to 13 dolls. pork and fish no sale; that at Martinique, and Bassaterre, the French were making great preparations for War: and that they had received a great quantity of ammunition and warlike stores, and that a report was in circulation at Guadaloupe, the day before Captain H. sailed, brought by a vessel from Dominique, that 13 sail of the line and 5 frigates with troops on board, had arrived at Barbadoes. There had been a smart press at Point-Petre, and a French frigate of 32 guns had sailed on a cruize. Capt. Scott of the sch'r Independence, now at Point-Petre, was boarded by a British sloop of war also on a cruize. Two transports had arrived at Basseterre, with troops (mostly German.) Expresses had been sent to the different French colonies, ordering all the line of battle ships home, and that a number had already proceeded for Europe.

[*Chronicle.*

FIRE WORKS,

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

MONS. DURIEUX with much gratitude presents his respectful acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, and others who attended his Exhibition on Saturday evening last, at the Circus in the Hay-Market Gardens, for their patronage and high approbation of his Fire Works on that evening; and begs leave to inform them that he is preparing another for the 4th of July next, which he hopes will be equally pleasing, and flatters himself that although the Exhibition will be on a smaller scale, though equally brilliant and adapted to the occasion, it will procure him their farther patronage.

☞ The GARDEN will be ILLUMINATED in a superior style—and MUSIC for DANCING on that evening.

June 28th, 1803.

A CONVOCATION

OF the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College, is requested in the Council Chamber of the College, on Monday the 4th of July next, being the day appointed for the Annual Visitation.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, Rector.

Williamsburg, June 20th, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode resided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its situation upon the river; the fertility of the soil; its nearness to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is sufficient to work fifteen hands; and the convenience and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thousand other advantages, are such as render this valuable estate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. residing on the premises.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, should it not be disposed of, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, upon the premises.

Terms, one third cash, and the balance in one and two years; to secure which a trust deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, TH. HARRIS, Jun. } Ex'rors. of col. F. GOODE, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 12ft:O.

Note. The land will be sold all together or divided to suit purchasers. Possession, in any case to be given at Christmas, with liberty to sow small grain.

STOLEN

OUT of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very erect. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNON.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District,
May term, 1803.

Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Lenox and James Lenox, executors of David Sproat, dec'd, Def'ts } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given fecurity according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this District: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counfel, it is ordered, that the faid defendants do appear here on the firft day of the next term and anfwer the fupplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome of the new papers publifhed in the city of Richmond for two months fucceffively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the faid city.

A Copy—Teſte.

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldſon ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Againſt
Duncan Roſs executor of John Baniſter, deceaſed, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant William Shippen not having entered his appearance and given fecurity according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

James Lawſon, Plaintiff,
Againſt
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Smith, adminiſtrators of Henry Lockhead, deceaſed, Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawſon Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, deceaſed, George Jenkins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawſon, Lenox and Agneſs, his wife, late Agnes Lawſon, Gawin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, deceaſed, and John Hamilton, Gawin Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Geefling, James Calvert, and John Jacobs, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Elizabeth Hamilton, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte.

James Blagrove, D. C.

Virginia.

At a ſuperior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Diſtrict, June 2nd, 1803,

Between

James Henderſon and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderſon and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news paper in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid City.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Lang, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Againſt
Thomas Fiſher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fiſher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fiſher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: It is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and a copy alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe; and it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendants, Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the ſaid Fiſher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premiſes.

A Copy—Teſte,

gtp. B. McCARTY, C. C. R.

FOR SALE,

At the dwelling-houſe of the late Colonel Hugh Nelſon, in York-Town, at public auction, on the 18th of July next, certain articles of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid decedent,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables, a remarkably fine Harpſichord, with an uncommon number of ſtops, Bedſteads, Mahogany and Japan'd, with Curtains; Table Cloths, a Deſk and Preſs, Carpets, China and other articles. Cash will be required for all ſums not above 20 dollars; for ſums above that, 6 months credit will be allowed; bond and ſecurity being given before the articles are delivered.

JUDITH NELSON, Executrix.

June 17th. 1803. 3t.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this preſent month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commiſſioners office in the City of Richmond held in the houſe on the croſs ſtreet leading to the Baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond meeting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

In the caſe of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Riſing Sun Tavern in the ſaid city of Richmond on Thurſday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices; for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

A few copies of
HENING's JUSTICE
For Sale at this Office.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing ſixteen hundred and ſeventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old faſhioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn field, according to the Virginia ſyſtem—alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them.—Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good breed Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the Negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf, including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. tawtf

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the firſt Day of March, 1803, will be expoſed to public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 29th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAIMING by eſtimation 100 acres, belonging to the eſtate of David Thomas, deceaſed; lying and being in the upperend of Hanovercounty. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaſer giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved ſecurity.

The Commiſſioners.

June 1ſt, 1803. 4t. p.

Journeymen Hatters.

TWO or three, ſuch as are good workmen and attentive to their buſineſs, will meet with employment by applying to

A. RONALD.

Lynchburg, May 18th, 1803. 3w

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertiſed, and the ſale poſtponed, becauſe a ſufficient number of the commiſſioners could not conveniently attend on the former day of ſale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherſt courthouſe, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Roſs, complainant, againſt John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In ſaid county, belonging to ſaid Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or leſs; the other 3 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Alſo, all the right and title of the ſaid John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforeſaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the ſale for the ſatisfaction of the purchaſers.

David S. Garland,
John Wyatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Chriſtian, } Comm'rs.

Amherſt, June 4th, 1803. 12t

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby reſpectfully informed, that we ſhall continue to furniſh Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at ſame prices as the laſt, viz:

For Meal per buſhel of 50lbs. 3/6;
Hominy per do 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requeſted to take notice, that theſe articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting houſe.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31ſt March, 1803. oawtf

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely aſſorted,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and diſtant from Aylett's warehouſe three miles; There is on this plantation a ſmall dwelling houſe, with ſome few out houſes; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beſide about 500 young trees. There is alſo on this plantation a valuable mill ſeat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles diſtant from Hanover town, and ſix from Aylett's warehouſe, containing 500 acres, and is one of the beſt foreſt plantations in the county. It is deemed unneceſſary to enter into a more particular deſcription of the lands, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing.

taw tf

Robert Temple.

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable ſmall FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient houſe for a family, where Mr. John Forbes reſided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The houſe is in good repair. The farm is not of ſufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This ſituation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at fartheſt, of five courthouſes—Fluvanna, Louiſa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Goochland. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. The firſt ſix months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the ſeaſon to cultivate the ſoil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will ſhew the houſe and farm to any perſon who may apply to him, and will alſo make known the terms on which it may be leaſed.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box aſſorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glaſs.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general aſſortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he conſtantly keeps and ſells for the ſame prices as they are ſold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Stable of Mrs. Braxton, on Shockoe Hill, on the night of the 6th inſtant, a ſmall bright bay MARE, bob tail, and a conſiderable dent on one Side, about 4 feet 7 inches high; canters remarkably well, which gait, ſhe is fond of going; paces and trots, and has a lump on the left ſide of her noſe, about the ſize of a bullet. Whoever will deliver the ſame here, or at Cherry Cook, King William County, ſhall be duly rewarded.

Charles H. Braxton.

Richmond, June 7th, 1803. tf.

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-Houſe, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Octavia,	June	1.
Hope,		6.
Warren,		11.
Janie,		11.
Columbus,		17.
Favourite,		18.
Chriſtopher,		20.
Montgomery,		23.
Induſtry,		27.
Endymion,		28.
Lovely Laſs,		28.
Fame Salt,		30.
Sch. Nancy,		23.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a ſum of money at command, belonging to the eſtate of Reuben George, deceaſed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perſons who may have juſt and legal demands againſt the eſtate: And notice is alſo given, that I propoſe to render an account of my adminiſtration to the court of Caroline, which will ſit in October next, or as ſoon afterwards as circumſtances will authoriſe, at which time I propoſe to give up all the aſſets which may be in my hands in ſuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alſo given, that this advertiſement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be ſet up againſt me, as adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid eſtate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt eligible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber is authorized to ſell the following LANDS, viz. One tract, containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfiſh River, in Amherſt county, about eight miles from the town of Warminſter, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of theſe lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlotteſville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in ſaid town, on which there is a convenient ſtore-houſe and ſmall garden.—Reaſonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a ſale. Mr. Hudſon Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherſt, will ſhew them to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe them, and the ſubſcriber may be ſeen by any one wiſhing to purchaſe at his houſe near Charlotteſville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherſt or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 3m.